

TWO WAYS OF SEEING THINGS.

A robin and a sparrow sat on the limb of a tree, sheltered from the rain which was softly falling, making every-

thing green and sweet. "I never saw such weather," said the sparrow; "everything will be wet

and the grounds muddy." "I think it is nice." said the robin; everything will be clean and the

whole country will be green." "This weather is too hot," said the sparrow: "I do not like it."

"Oh! I like it," said the robin; "the corn will grow and the cherries, too. Do you like the cold weather?" he asked the sparrow. "No," replied the sparrow; "that is

the trouble with this world; it is all wrong; it is either too cold or too Eovs Encouraged to Raise Corn to

"Why do you not go South, as I do. when the cold days come?" asked the robin

"It is too far to travel," replied the sparrow. "Now look at that sun shining." he said. "I do not see why the rain did ont keep on falling, as long as it had started

"We can find plenty of worms

"They will all be big ones," said the sparrow. "I like the little ones best; besides, it is too muddy. I shall stay here a while where it is cool." "Yes, it is nice and cool after the shower," said the robin; "the breeze

will soon dry the trees." "And we'll all get cold, I suppose," said the sparrow; "the idea of a breeze like this blowing after a shower! Yes,

I am sure I shall take a cold." "There is the maid throwing us

crumbs," said the robin; "let us fly down and get them." "She is probably putting them there so the cat will get us when we

pick them up," said the sparrow.

"Oh! no," said the robin, "she is a them out for the birds." So the sparrow flew down with the

robin. "They are nice crumbs," remarked

the robin as he hopped about. "They are too big," said the sparrow. "I wish she had broken them in smaller pieces, and she scattered them about so we would have to hunt for them, I suppose."

"Here is some water," said the robput out for the hens. "Those hens have everything where

they can find it," said the sparrow. said the robin.

"That may be," said the sparrow "but no one ever put out a basin of water for us it is a hard world. This morning my nest was almost destroyed by a careless woman who attempted to open a blind behind which I had my nest, but I flew about and made such a fuss that she fastened the blind again and saved my home."

"I think she was a very kind woman to do that," said the robin, "for no



doubt she wished to shut out the hot sun and keep her room cool.

"She should look first," replied the sparrow, "and have some thought of there was a nest behind that blind." "You should build in trees," said the robin, "where there are no blinds fast, and remarked:

to close. "And have the cat get me," said the think I'll stop." sparrow. "No, I thank you, I'll build

behind blinds and if people are unkind enough to disturb us we must fight for our rights."

"It is raining again," said the robin; "let us fly back to the tree."

"Did you ever see such luck?" said the sparrow. "I had just finished dry- having luncheon together and the ing my feathers. Oh, this world is all mother, who always tried to impress wrong! The days will soon be short facts upon her young daughter, said: again, and we shall have to go to bed early and get up late. Why can't we have days all the same length, I should like to know?"

"I cannot explain that," replied the robin, "but I feel sure that the world get the cans open?" is all right. Don't you think that your view of it may be wrong?"

exclaimed the sparrow. with indignation in his voice, "No. indeed! It is the world that is wrong, | yard." not I. Good-night," he said, as he flew

The robin looked after the sparrow for a moment. "I am glad ! do not feel the way the sparrow does," he expert. said to himself. "He is unhappy, and and beefsteak all the time. I am inclined to think the fault is with him and not with the world. I think it is a beautiful, glorious world to live in."

Tongue Twister.

Try to pronounce the sentence four cylinders. which runs. "The sea ceaseth, and it sufficeth us," without stumbling. One man made a wager that no one would repeat this sentence 150 times right off without either asking for a drink, want you to keep as far from him as or stumbling. He won at the seventy- possible. seventh repetition, when his opponent was almost speechless!

HOW TO TRANSFER PICTURES

Solution of Common Soap, Water and Turpentine Is Employed-Apply With Brush or Finger.

Printed pictures from magazines. lewspapers, folders, etc., may be ransferred to paper, cloth, cardboard, class or china with the following solu-

One bar of common soap is dissolved n a gallon of hot water, to which onehalf pint of turpentine is added. After t has stood for a night, stir well and bottle. The solution is applied to the print with a soft brush or one's fingers, and the material to which it is to be transferred is placed upside down on it. The back of the material is then rubbed and the design is transferred.

A picture may be transferred to glass for the purpose of a lantern slide. In such a case the glass must be varnished with a perfectly transparent varnish before transferring; then proceed as before. Pictures are transferred to china in the same way. -Popular Science Monthly.

FOSTER PIG CLUB MOVEMENT

Feed Hogs-Various Organizations Are Contributing.

About a dozen counties in Florida have organized pig clubs. It is probable that many others will follow, because it is the intention of G. L. Herrington, state club agent for the Uni-



Pigs Raised by Member of Pig Club.

versity of Florida extension division. to have the corn club boys take up the kind-hearted girl and often throws work. They will have feed from their acre of corn on which to raise the pigs. Various organizations, such as bankers, boards of trade and school boards. are fostering the pig club movement. Mr. Herrington advises that care be used in selecting the membership. County agents should see that adequate provision for feeding and pasturing the pig is made.

In those counties where the bankers are lending money for purchasing aniin, hopping to a basin that had been mals, extra precautions should be made for their care.

"We have the benefit of it also," sale of the increase of the pig and neither will be a sale of the pig and facilities are provided.

WHERE NAMES CAME FROM Student of Languages Traces Beginning in Old Dialects-Nicknames

Were Uncomplimentary.

Once upon a time given names were the only names in use. One was Tom, Dick or Harry, and that was all there was about it. Our present surnames arose from nicknames. Thus Tom the Tailor became in time Tom Taylor and is descendants used Taylor as the family name. The most familiar of our surnames were taken from the occupations of our forefathers, as Smiths, Bakers, Brewers, etc. Many men, moving to new towns, had the name of the place from which they had come fastened upon them. Others took names like Pope, King and Bishop, rom playing those parts in plays. Hogg and Bacon are simple. Purcell developed from pourcel, meaning little pig. Galt and Grice are old dialect words of the same meaning. Tod meant Fox, Fitchie was polecat, and so the keen student of language traces the beginnings of our names in the old dialects. Some of the nicknames were originally distinctly uncomplifor crooked nose, and Kennedy for ugly head. Grace developed from gras or fat.-The American Boy

A Boy's Reason.

A Boston man has a son who has just entered school. He was supothers. She might have known that posed to be enjoying it, but one morning he walked into the dining room. where his father was having break

"I'm tired of going to school, pa. I "Why?" asked the father. What is your objection to going to school?"

"Oh," answered the boy, "it breaks up the day so."-Boston Record.

A Problem.

Little Elizabeth and her mother were "These little sardines, Elizabeth, are sometimes eaten by the larger fish."

Elizabeth gazed at the sardines in wonder and then asked: "But, mother, how do the large fish

Home Supply Advanced. "Papa." said little Elsie, "I want us to get a cow and keep it in the back

"Why, my dear, I thought you were afraid of cows."

"That don't matter, because it's 'conomy!" declared the small efficiency "Then we can have our milk

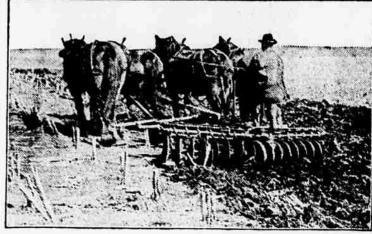
Powerful Language.

Caller-1 suppose you can spell all the short words, Bobble? Bobbie-I can speil a lot of big ones, too. I can even spell words of

Doing His Best. Mother-Tommy Wilkins is the worst boy in school, Arthur, and I

Arthur-I do, ma-he stays at the head of our class all the time!

PREPARING SEED BED AND SOWING OATS



Disking Corn Stubble Before Sowing Oats.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Oats usually follow a cultivated conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to make a conductor of spring as it is possible to crop, such as corn or potatoes, hence it is not generally necessary to plow the land before sowing. Oats do well on fall-plowed land; but if the land has not been plowed in the fall, better yields are usually produced from sowing in a seedbed made by disking and harrowing than in one made by spring plowing. Early seeding for oats is very desirable. As a good seedbed can be made much more quickly with the disk harrow than with the plow on land that was in a cultivated crop last year, the saving in time is an advantage. Two diskings and one harrowing with the spike-toothed harrow will put clean land in good shape for sowing with the drill.

Oats grow best in a seedbed that has two or three inches of loose surface soil, but which is firm below that depth. This is another reason why disking is to be preferred to spring plowing, for there is not time for plowed land to settle before the seed sown. Still another reason why the disk is better is that a field can be disked much more cheaply than it can be plowed, and the cheaper way doing a job should always be chosen if it gives just as good results as the more expensive.

If the local supply of seed oats is of poor quality, care should be taken in getting a new stock for sowing. It is better to get this supply from points to the east or west than from points north or south, as the varieties are more likely to be those which will do well locally. Varieties which may be best two or three hundred miles to the north or south may not be at all suitable. If new seed is wanted, ask the county agent or the state experiment station where to get it and what varieties to buy.

If you have been growing a variety which does well in your locality it is better to sow well-cleaned seed of that variety grown on your own farm or in your county than to get seed from a distance. It takes oats a year or two to get used to the soil and climate in any locality, and they will not do their best until they become adapted to local conditions. If the oats grown locally were injured more or less last summer by rains after harvest, make a germination test and prove that they will not grow before you decide to send away for seed, If OIL WILL PREVENT your oats are light and chaffy take out about two-thirds of the lightest of them with the fanning mill and use

the other third for seed. The idea that oats run out and that it is necessary to get new seed every few years is quite common, but it is not justified by the facts. There is no reason why a good variety of oats should not be just as good 20 years from now as it is now, if care is taken to keep it pure.

The seed should be cleaned and graded each year, taking out the weed seeds and the small kernels. It should also be treated for smut at least once in two or three years. If the seed is of good quality it will not pay to run it through the fanning mill more than once, to take out the small kernels and weed seeds. If the seed is mentary, as Seely for silly, Cameron poor or very weedy, running it through a second time and taking out two thirds or more of the grain is well worth while.

The reason it is best to take out the small kernels is that they do not make as strong plants as the large ones. The weak plants from these small kernels usually produce little grain. If the kernels that are sown are all of about the same size the plants will be uniform, the crop will all ripen at the same time, and the yield will be better.

The best way to sow cats is with the grain drill. Drilling gives a more even stand than broadcast seeding, for all the seed is covered to about the same depth. In sowing broadcast some of the seed may not be covered at all and some may be covered too deeply. Germination is better from drilled seed and the growth is more uniform throughout the season. In numerous tests at the experiment stations drilled oats have outyielded oats sown broadcast by several bushels to the acre. Better stands of grass and clover can also be obtained in drilled

than in broadcast oats. The best depth to sow oats varies with the soil and the season. In any case they s'ould be covered with half in a warm greenhouse and given am an inch to an inch of moist soil. They ple space to develop a sturdy growth. should be sown deeper in sandy soils than in loams or clays. Deeper seeding is also necessary when the ground is dry than when it is moist. On the average the best depth is from one to one and one-half inches.

Cruel and Shiftless Practice. It is cruel and shiftless to let the pigs sleep on bare boards, or damp,

dirty beds, and loss will surely follow

Give Hogs Some Clover Hay. Do not neglect to give the hogs some clover hay every day, Give them what they will eat up each day.

Insure Strong Litters. Feed and care for the brood sows to for the family until it is used up. Don't early spring.

many more of the former in a bushel. BUILDING UP FLOCK OF EGG PRODUCERS Mistakes Made by Buying Hatch-

lower rate of seeding may be used

for small-kerneled varieties than for

large-kerneled ones for there are

good seedbed. The exact date of

course varies with the season and

early. Better yields will be produced

seed to germinate.

ferent Breeders. (By F. G. HALPIN, Wisconsin Experi-ment Station.)

ing Eggs or Stock From Dif-

Many a poultryman, striving to breed up a strain of egg-producing hens, makes the mistake of buying | Maude. hatching eggs or breeding stock from a different breeder each year.

It pays far better to go back, for a number of years, to a breeder who has her feet." stock that mates well with and improves the size and egg-producing qualities of the progressive poultryman's flock.

The number of reliable poultry breeders producing just the sort of breeding stock generally needed is rapidly increasing. I believe that the next few years will see a still greater increase along this line, for the breeder can afford to line breed his stock and take a great deal of pains building up a strain of high egg-producers The grading up of the farm stock with good, strong males of the right sort of breeding is one of the principal things needed in the poultry industry at this time.

RUST OF MACHINES

Much Needless Loss Can Be Avoided by Farmer Exercising Proper Care.

(By W. E. EDMONDSON, Colorado Agri-cultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.) It is a proved fact that machinery. where exposed to moisture, rusts out very rapidly. In fact, rust does more damage to the exposed machinery than the work which the implement is called upon to do.

This is a needless waste, however, because rust can practically be overcome by taking the proper care of the machine, when not in use,

Farmers could get more than twice as much wear out of most implements. if they were housed properly. This lone will not suffice in some climates. A very good way to keep the rust from attacking iron parts exposed to moisture is to coat all the iron with a very cheap oil. This oil should be thick and heavy, so that when applied to the iron, it will not run off.

This coating of oil will keep all of the moisture away from the iron and therefore, will prevent rust from start-

EGG PLANT THRIVES BEST IN SANDY SOIL

Southern Slopes Preferred to Obtain the Necessary Amount of Heat and Sunshine.

The egg plant thrives best in damp, rich, moist, sandy loams. It needs a large amount of heat and sunshine, so that southern slopes are preferable The plants should be planted early They must not be planted in the field until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger of frost is past The egg plant is growing fast in pop-

ularity and is a good crop where con-

ditions are favorable for its culture

Protect Early Vegetables. The easiest, quickest way to protect early tender vegetables from frost is by covering them with newspapers or gunnysacks. Have a few rocks or bricks handy to weight the covering down so the wind cannot blow it off.

Muttor and Turnips. A julcy wether lamb hung up in a cold place will provide choice dinners insure strong, healthy litters in the forget to have mashed turnips and



to Signal Pompadoured Waitress, Receives Rude Jolt.

with the locality. This does not A young American author, who was mean that the preparation of the land exposing his films for fresh impresshould be neglected in order to sow sions of his birthplace, after several years' absence in Europe, wandered from seed sown in a good seedhed into what he calls "a hot-chocolate than from that sown a few days earsaloon for women," to see how Amerlier in ground too cold and wet for the ican girls publicly indulge in strong drink. Another man was adrift in the In a good seedbed the best rate of crowd of petticoats, and following his seeding in the corn belt is about two example the author ventured to signal and one-half bushels to the acre. If a pompadoured waitress. the seed is sown broadcast, more is of chocolate." he murmured. The waitnecessary. More seed is required in ress transfixed him with a suspicious a poor seedbed than a good one, as fewer seeds are likely to grow. A

"Come, now; hand over your check."

"Check?" he replied. "Oh, don't tell me you've forgotten it You don't get chocolate till I get

The returned American will go back to Europe. They are politer, he declares, in any brasserie in France.

Parental Anxieties. "George Washington was the father of his country." "So I've heard," commented Farmer Corntossel. "I sometimes wonder whether he had any more worry bein"

father to an entire country than I've had bein' father to my boy Josh." When Skirts Are Short. "Why does that Pinkum girl make

up her face so strikingly?" asked "She interferes when she walks," replied Maymie. "She has to make

up her face to draw attention from No Telling. "How long will it take to prepare?"

ghum, "if the ordinary course is pursued and a lot of preliminary investigations are held."

"No telling," replied Senator Sor-

In Doubt. "That man has been sending me sentimental letters and valentines for three years," remarked Miss Cayenne.

alsy. The foire's in Widdy Malone's "He is attentive." "Yes. But I can't feel sure whether it's a courtship or a diplomatic interchange."

As Suggested.

"I'm at a loss to know whether this article is intended to be humorous or otherwise," said the village editor. "Why not run it in the puzzle column and let the subscribers guess?"

One Thing at a Time. "Do you think we can excuse what

your political friends are trying to "The excuse part isn't hard," replied Senator Sorghum, "after it's all over. The question is, Can we do it?"

Not to Blame, Customer (indignantly)-That par-

house a day before it began to swear dreadfully. Dealer-You asked me for one that would be quick to learn, mum.

"Here, that fellow Jinks borrowed

my umbrella just for an hour last

week, and he hasn't returned it yet." "I guess his borrowing it for at hour was just a put-up job." Accounted For.

"The woman in the courtroom this morning had a face that would stop a

clock.' "It did, when her husband got riad

and threw the clock at her.' THEIR FIRST QUARREL.



Mr. Newed-Was there any fool in love with you before I married you? Mrs. Newed-Yes, one Mr. Newed--I'm sorry you rejected

him.

Mrs. Newed-I didn't; I married

Making Peace. "Your wife and your mother-in-law are looking for you" "Do you think they are working to gether, or can I see my wife first and

cook up a separate treaty?"

Biggs-Short tells me he is going to turn over a new leaf and settle down Diggs-Well, he owes me ten dol lars. I hope he settles up before he settles down.

SUSAN MAKES FIRST PRAYER

Cornered by Persistent Preacher, Old Woman Blurts Out "Bless Miss May's Big Toe."

Old Susan was greatly troubled. Miss Mary, her young mistress, was ill and suffering terribly. As Susan expressed it, "she done got de misery eb-rywhere but mo' particler in de feet." Seeking comfort and consolation, Susan had taken herself to prayer meeting. During the entire service the old woman's thoughts and prayers were for the sick mistress.

In an endeavor to put life and spirit into the meeting, the preacher called upon 3rst one and then another of his congregation to testify or to pray For the first time in Susan's life, she heard her own name called to "speak in meetin"." Embarrassed, she tried to hide from the preacher's sight, but as she dodged back and forth be hind a pair of huge, broad shoulders the man of God likewise dodged, calling out, "Ah see yer, Sister Susan. Yer can't hide f'um me. Testify, sis ter, pray de Lo'd fo' some special bless-

Thus cornered, Susan rose slowly to her feet. In her mind's eye, she still saw the suffering mistress of her affections

"Oh, Lo'd," she prayed from the depths of her faithful heart. "Bless Miss May's big toe, and make it well.' And all the people said, "Amen."

exactly what he means."

Varying Circumstances. "That man prides himself on saying

"Does he?" exclaimed Miss Cayenne "Don't you admire him?" "I don't know. Saying precisely what you mean may be a virtue; and then, again, it may be only carelessuess.

NATURALLY.



"She's making lots of money."

"What's she doing?" "Running a correspondence school; teaches the secret of success." "Just like a woman-to tell secrets.

Mrs. Finnegan (to Mike, who has just come home)—Phwat's all the noise below? Did I hear some wan shout "Foire?" Finnegan-Ye did: but make yerself

No Cause for Alamb.

tiniment on the first flure, an' there's six flures bechune it an us. Two of a Kind. He had just swiped a kiss.

"You are a heartless thief," she said. "That's your fault," he replied, "What's the answer?" she asked. "You stole my heart," he ex-

plained. He Wondered.

Bill-I see electricity is being successfully used in France to ripen cheese Jill-Wonder if that's why we get

such a shock if the cheese sometimes

is too ripe?

Readymade Sentiments. "A man should always be strictly truthful." rot you sold us hadn't been in the "Of course," replied Miss Cayenne 'But it's hardly reasonable to expect him to verify a valentine before he

sends it." A New Point. She-I wish you would talk to my husband about oyster culture. He-Isn't he interested in it now?

She-I should say not! You just

ought to hear him eat his oyster Keeping Order. Patience-It is said that a man is

generally heaviest in his fortleth year. Wonder if that rule applies to a woman?

Patrice-Oh, a woman never gets as heavy as that! The Bright Side. "Bliggins says he looks on the bright side of life as much as possible." "He does. He always wants to be where the electric lights are burning

His Class. "There is a prisoner who made it practice of victimizing innocent old country pastors."

all night."

"I see; a regular shepherd's crook." Sad, but True. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," quoted the moralizer.

"Yes," rejoined the demoralizer,

and it always finds the crusher doing

business at the same old stand."

No Different. "Don't inquire too closely into my history, sir. Remember, every family has a skeleton in its closet."

"Well, I used to be a minstrel, so I'd like to rattle the bones." Left Alone. "This moth and flame stuff make

me tired." "How so?" "I burned my money to supply the flame. Then the moth flew away."

How Will They Live. "All I can do is just love you. bawled the young fellow at the plane "Gee whizz," murmured the girl's father. 'Hasn't that gay any trade or calling of any kind?



REMEDY FOR ACUTE BLOATING

One Quart of a 11/2 Per Cent of Formalin Recommended by Kentucky Experiment Station.

Circular No. 5 of the Kentucky experiment station, Lexington, states: "We strongly recommend, for acute bloating (of cattle), one quart of a 1% per cent solution of formalin, followed by placing a wooden stick in the animal's mouth and gentle exercise if the animal can be gotten up." This treatment proved successful in treating six cases of acute bloat at the station during the last two years, suffering from the ailment disappearing in twenty to thirty minutes.

A study of the problem of a successful treatment for bloat, other than puncture, was brought about by the usual growth of white clover in Kentucky pastures during the spring of 1913. Trouble with bloating or hoven among cattle on legume pastures is quite common, especially during the period when they are bloom-

ing. Chemical study revealed that there is a considerable quantity of sugar in the blossoms of various legumes, the amount varying from less than 1 per cent to 3.6, and that there is a natural fermentation of this sugar to carbon dioxide gas, under the conditions which exist in the digestive

After finding that bloating is caused by fermentation of the sugar, in legumes that are eaten, Doctor Kastle of that station suggested the use of formaldehyde as a means of relieving the ailment. Lad's Oona bloated badly on white clover June 13, 1913. She was drenched with one liter of water containing 40 c. c. of formalin, a block of wood being placed between the jaws afterwards to keep her mouth open. "At the end of 20 minutes," the circular states, "she had entirely recovered. No bad after-effects followed

this treatment." Formalin is a trade name for a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde gas in water, and it may be purchased at almost any drug store for about 40 cents a pint. One-half an ounce of formalin in one quart of water makes the right solution with which to drench an animal for bloat.

ADVANTAGES OF A FEED BAG

Wide Mouth of Device Permits Horse to Lift His Head Without Spilling Feed on Ground.

It is stated that the wide mouth of this bag permits a horse while feed-



A Handy Feed Bag. the feed. It is claimed further that the bag may be quickly attached and

removed.-Independent Farmer.

SCREENINGS MAKE GOOD FEED Sheep Gain From Twelve to Fifteen Pounds During First Thirty Days,

Says Ontario Station. The Ontario experiment station has found that screenings are used in large quantities for the winter feeding of sheep, the sheep being taken from the range and fed for about 30 days. At first they are given only hay, then a small quantity (one-half pound a day) of light, chaffy screenings is added. Gradually the quantity of screenings is increased until in about a week or ten days, the sheep have access to the "self feeders" from which they eat all the screenings they care for (about two pounds a day). At the same time the proportion of chaff in the screenings is decreased and the proportion of grain increased. Grad-

ually the screenings are replaced with corn. On the screenings the sheep usually gain from 12 to 15 pounds during the first 30 days, after that less rapidly. It is stated that 50,000 sheep will eat about two cars of screenings and a car of corn per day. Seed-house screenings and screenings containing a large proportion of broken flax are avoided. Another use that is made of elevator screenings is in the manufacture of mixed feeds, chiefly molasses

Four Cardinal Points.

Lambs, wool, mutton and manure are the four cardinal points of sheep raising. Profit is not in the total amount derived but the excess after the cost is deducted.

It pays to feed and care for the ewes generously, as it not only insures a good crop of lambs, but it also makes the wool better and heav-

Feed Ewes Generously.

Feeding Calves and Colts. Use a little care and judgment in feeding those calves and colts. Watch their feed troughs and see that they are kept clean. Give them all the feed they will consume, but have them clean up all their feed within a reasonable time after each feeding.

Push Pigs Along.

Make your plans to keep the pigs not more than six months. In that time push them as hard as you can. and you will surely make some good money out of them.